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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/649,756	08/26/2003	Jheroen P. Dorenbosch	CE10823N	7344
24273	7590	12/15/2005	EXAMINER	
MOTOROLA, INC INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SECTION LAW DEPT 8000 WEST SUNRISE BLVD FT LAUDERDAL, FL 33322			PHAN, HUY Q	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2687	

DATE MAILED: 12/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/649,756	DORENBOSCH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Huy Q. Phan	2687	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 November 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5,9-12,14-30 and 33-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5,9-12,14-30 and 33-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This Office Action is in response to Amendment filed on date: 11/01/2005.
Claims 1-5, 9-12, 14-30 and 33-42 are still pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-5, 9-12, 14-17, 25-30 and 33-42 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 18, 20 and 23 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

a) In response to Applicants' arguments with regard to the rejections of claims 18, 20 and 23, applicants argued that "Neither Sundar nor Chaskar disclose, illustrate, teach or suggest such a concept... that the first signal is detected from an egress portal in which the first signal indicates passage through the egress portal and that the egress portal resides within a cell of a WLAN and occupies a region that is smaller than the WLAN cell... Although Chaskar does show entry/exit doors of a building, Chaskar simply does not teach the concept of an egress portal that communicates signals to a mobile unit, as these entry/exit doors cannot transmit signal. Moreover, the cells in Chaskar are WLAN cells, and they cannot be considered egress portals because they do not reside within a cell of a WLAN and occupy a region that is smaller than the cell of the WLAN. Additionally, the access points in Chaskar that transmit the border bits

cannot be considered egress portals because it is physically impossible to pass through them. The cells of the WLAN of Chaskar may be passed through, but the access points cannot be.” (see REMARKS/ARGUMENTS page 16). The Examiner contends that Chaskar discloses clearly “a border bit in beacons of those access nodes to the first technology network, e.g. those WLAN access points APs, which provide coverage at the boundary of a hot-spot wireless footprint is used. In other words, these are the APs through the coverage of which a mobile user can practically exit (or enter) the hot spot coverage, e.g. an AP providing coverage at the building door (see FIG. 2). The border bit has a value 0 for other APs in the coverage area ... FIG. 2 shows a plan of a hotel building with WLAN hot spot coverage and a path of a mobile user. At exit or enter regions "parking door" and "front door", WLAN APs with a border bit 1 are located... the pattern of movement of the mobile node MN can be uniquely detected as one of the following types as shown in FIG. 3: (type 1) moving into the hot spot coverage, (type 2) moving out of the hot spot coverage, (type 3) moving into the border cell of hot spot from outside and returning outside, (type 4) moving into the border cell of hot spot from inside and turning back, or (type 5) traveling along the border cells” (see [0044]-[0046]).

The examiner notes that the limitation of “a signal from an egress portal” or “the egress portal for transmitting signals” being claimed would not descriptively differentiate from “the APs through the coverage of which a mobile user can practically exit (or enter) the hot spot coverage, e.g. an AP providing coverage at the building door” of Chaskar.

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-5, 9-12, 14, 15, 17, 25-30, 33, 34 and 37-42 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Johnson (US-2005/0079864).

Regarding claim 1, Johnson discloses a method (fig. 1 and its description) comprising:

detecting a first signal [0019] from an egress portal [0015], the first signal associated with indicating passage through the egress portal [0019], wherein the egress portal resides within a cell of a wireless local area network and occupies a region that is smaller than the cell (see fig. 1 and [0015]);

initiating, in response to detecting the first signal from the egress portal [0019], a registration sequence with a second wireless communication system [0019]; and

conducting a present or a subsequent call via the wireless communication system [0019].

Regarding claim 2, Johnson discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising:

detecting a second signal from the egress portal [0019]; and

determining, based upon an order of receiving the first the first signal and the second signal, that a wireless device is moving from the coverage area of wireless local area network (described as “private network” see [0014]-[0019]) to a coverage area of the second wireless communications system (described as “public network” see [0014]-[0019]), wherein step of initiating is performed in response to determining that the wireless device is moving from the coverage area of the wireless local area network to a coverage area of the second wireless communications system [0019].

Regarding claim 3, Johnson discloses the method of claim 1, further discloses wherein the second wireless communication system is a wide area network (WAN) (described as “public network” see [0014]-[0019]).

Regarding claim 4, Johnson discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the wireless local area network (WLAN) uses at least one protocol of IEEE Standard 802.11 and Bluetooth (described as “close to the physical entrance of the building” see [0014]-[0019]).

Regarding claim 5, Johnson discloses the method of claim 3, wherein the wide area network (WAN) uses global system for mobile communications (GSM) [0013].

Regarding claim 9, Discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the egress portal comprises a Bluetooth access point (described as “basestations close to the physical

entrance of the building" see [0014]-[0019]).

Regarding claim 10, Johnson discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the detecting a first signal is performed (described as "diminishing network signal"; see [0015]-[0019]) in response to detecting a triggering event [0019].

Regarding claim 11, Johnson discloses the method of claim 10, wherein the triggering event comprises at least one of detecting a wireless local area network border cell, detecting a degradation in signal quality, or detecting a start of a call [0019].

Regarding claim 33, Johnson discloses the method according to claim 1, wherein the first signal is only for indicating passage through the egress portal (see [0014]-[0019]).

Regarding claim 34, Johnson discloses the method according to claim 2, wherein the first signal comprises a wireless local area network signal substantially transmitted to an interior side of the egress portal and wherein the second signal comprises a wireless local area network signal ("gateway cell G" see [0015]-[0019]) comprising: substantially transmitted to an exterior side of the egress portal, the second signal being different from the first signal (see [0014]-[0019]).

Regarding claim 40, Johnson discloses the method according to claim 1, further comprising conducting a present or prior call via the wireless local area network [0019].

Regarding claim 12, Johnson discloses a method (fig. 1 and its description) comprising:

detecting a triggering event [0019], the triggering event comprising detecting a wireless local area network border cell (described as "private network" see [0014]-[0019]), wherein the step of detecting a wireless local area network (WLAN) (described as "public network" see [0014]-[0019]) border cell ("gateway cell G" see fig. 1) comprising:

receiving status information from a WLAN access point (described as "basestation" see [0014]-[0019]), wherein the status information comprises a wide area network (WAN) information indicator (described as "increasing macro network signals" see [0014]-[0019]); and

determining that a border cell indicator of the status information ("gateway cell G" see fig. 1) is set ("the public network neighbor cell list" see [0015]-[0019]);

detecting in response to detecting the triggering event a first signal from an electronic device that is located in proximity to an egress portal (see [0015]-[0019]), the first signal associated with indication passage through the egress portal (see [0015]-[0019]);

initiating, in response to detecting the first signal from the electronic device, a registration sequence with a wireless communication system [0019]; and

conducting one of a present and a subsequent call via the wireless communication system [0019].

Regarding claim 14, Johnson discloses the method of claim 12, further comprising:

determining that the WAN information indicator is set ("the public network neighbor cell list" see [0013]-[0019]);

obtaining available WAN information from the WLAN access point (described as "increasing macro network signals" see [0013]-[0019]); and

using the available WAN information to conduct communications with a wide area network [0019].

Regarding claim 15, Johnson discloses the method of claim 14, further discloses wherein the available WAN information comprises service providers, Radio Access Technologies (RAT's), channel information, timing information, or Pilot strength measurements ([0013] and [0019]).

Regarding claim 41, Johnson discloses the method according to claim 12, further comprising conducting a present or prior call via the wireless local area network [0019].

Regarding claim 17, Johnson discloses the method (fig. 1 and its description) comprising:

determining that a wireless device (MS1 or MS2; see [0015]-[0019]), operating in a first communication system (described as "private network" see [0014]-[0019]) is detecting a wireless local area network inner border cell (described as "gateway cell G"; see fig. 1 and [0015]) of the first communication system (see [0015]-[0019]), wherein the inner border cell broadcasts an inner border cell indicator (see fig. 1 and [0015]);

initiating a registration sequence [0019] with a second wireless communication system (described as "public network" see [0014]-[0019]) in response to determining that the wireless device is detecting a wireless local area network inner border cell (described as "increasing macro network signals" see [0014]-[0019]);

detecting a second wireless local area network outer border cell (described as "private network" see [0014]-[0019]), wherein the outer border cell broadcasts an outer border cell indicator [0015];

determining that the wireless device is moving from a coverage area of the first communications system to a coverage area of the second communications system in response to detecting the second wireless local area network outer border cell (see [0013]-[0019]); and

conducting one of a present and a subsequent call via the second wireless communication system ([0019]).

Regarding claim 37, Johnson discloses the method according to claim 17, wherein conducting the present or the subsequent call via the second wireless communication system is performed in response to determining that the wireless device

is moving from the coverage area of the first communications system to the coverage area of the second communications system (see [0013]-[0019]).

Regarding claim 42, Johnson discloses the method of claim 17, wherein the inner border cell is substantially present within the interior of a structure and the outer border cell is substantially present outside the structure (fig. 1 and its description).

Regarding claim 25, Johnson discloses a computer readable medium (described as "A controller PC"; see [0014-0019]) comprising computer instructions for performing the steps of:

detecting a first signal from an egress portal (fig. 1 and [0015]-[0019]), the first signal associated with indicating passage through the egress portal (fig. 1 and [0015]-[0019]), wherein the egress portal resides within a cell of a wireless local area network and occupies a region that is smaller than the cell (fig. 1 and [0015]);

initiating, in response to detecting the first signal from the egress portal, a registration sequence with a wireless communication system [0019]; and

conducting a present or a subsequent call via the second wireless communication system [0019].

Regarding claim 26 Johnson discloses the computer readable medium (described as "A controller PC"; see [0014-0019]) of claim 25, further comprising computer instructions for:

detecting a second signal from the egress portal (described as “increasing macro network signals” see [0014]-[0019]); and

determining, base upon an order of receiving the first signal and the second signal, that a wireless device is moving from the coverage area of the wireless local area network to the coverage area of a second communications system (fig. 1 and [0015]-[0019]), wherein step of initiating is performed in response to determining that the wireless device is moving from the coverage area of the wireless local area network to the coverage area of the second wireless communications system ([0015]-[0019]).

Regarding claim 27, Johnson discloses the computer readable medium of claim 25, wherein the egress portal comprises a Bluetooth access point (described as “public network” see [0014]-[0019]), an infrared transmitter, or an electronic security detection device.

Regarding claim 28, Johnson discloses the computer readable medium of claim 25, wherein the step of detecting a first signal is performed in response to detecting a triggering event [0019].

Regarding claim 29, Johnson discloses the computer readable medium of claim 28, wherein the triggering event comprises at least one of detecting a wireless local area network border cell, detecting a degradation in signal quality, and detecting a start of a call [0019].

Regarding claim 30, Johnson discloses a computer readable medium (described as "A controller PC"; see [0014-0019]) comprising computer instructions for performing the steps of:

determining that a wireless device (MS1 or MS2; see [0013]-[0019]), operating in a first communication system (described as "private network" see [0014]-[0019]) is detecting a wireless local area network inner border cell ("gateway cell G" see fig. 1) of the first communication system, wherein the inner border cell broadcasts an inner border cell indicator (fig. 1 and [0015]-[0019]);

initiating a registration sequence with a second wireless communication system in response to determining that the wireless device is detecting a wireless local area network inner border cell [0019];

detecting a second wireless local area network outer border cell (described as "public network" see [0014]-[0019]), wherein the outer border cell broadcasts an outer border cell indicator (fig. 1 and [0015]-[0019]);

determining that the wireless device is moving from a coverage area of the first communications system to a coverage area of the second communications system in response to detecting a second wireless local area network border cell (fig. 1 and [0015]-[0019]); and

conducting one of a present and a subsequent call via the second wireless communication system [0019].

Regarding claim 38, Johnson discloses the computer readable medium according to claim 30, wherein conducting the present or the subsequent call via the second wireless communication system is performed in response to determining that the wireless device is moving from the coverage area of the first communications system to the coverage area of the second communications system (fig. 1 and [0015]-[0019]).

Regarding claim 39, Johnson discloses an egress portal [0015], a method to improve handover behavior of a mobile device between a wireless local area network (WLAN) (described as "private network" see [0014]-[0019]) containing a plurality of WLAN access points (described as "basestations" see [0014]-[0019]) and a wireless wide area network (WAN) (described as "public network" see [0014]-[0019]) containing a plurality of WAN cells (described as "GSM external public network" see [0013]), the egress portal being located at an entry/exit point of the WLAN and not including a WLAN access point or a cell for a WAN [0015], the method comprising:

conducting a call via a first network, the first network being either the WLAN or the WAN (see [0015]-[0019]);

detecting, by the egress portal a movement of the mobile device from a coverage area of the first network to a coverage area of a second network, the second network being the other one of the WLAN or the WAN (see [0015]-[0019]);

in response to detecting the movement of the mobile device, advising the mobile device to switch to the second network (see [0015]-[0019]); and

conducting, in response to advising the mobile device to switch to the second network, the call via the network (see [0015]-[0019]).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Johnson in view of Haverinen (US-2003/0119481).**

Regarding claim 16, Johnson discloses the method according to claim 12. But, Johnson does not particularly show wherein the available WAN information comprises information for at least two wide area networks. However in analogous art, Haverinen teaches "System information related to UMTS networks PLMN is determined in the local network BAN and transmitted 202 to the mobile station MS (information about networks, the authentication services and possibly other services of which can be utilized via the network BAN)" (see [0041]); therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Johnson as taught by Haverinen because "This system information can be broadcast in the access points AP of the local network, and a roaming mobile station MS will therefore receive data on the available UMTS networks in advance" (see Haverinen's specification paragraph [0041]).

7. Claims 35 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Johnson in view of Chaskar (US-2004/0137902).

Regarding claims 35 and 36, Johnson discloses all limitations according to claims 17 and 30, respectively. But, Johnson does not particularly wherein detecting the second wireless local area network border cell is done within a predetermined amount of time. However in analogous art, Chaskar teaches “the handover decision may be based on movement information. Region information detected at certain time instances is stored and on the basis of this it can be predicted whether a handover procedure should be carried out” (see [0039] and also [0076]-[0077]); therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Johnson as taught by Chaskar because “it can be predicted whether a handover procedure should be carried out” (see Chaskar’s specification paragraph [0039]).

8. Claims 18-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sundar (US-2003/0134636) in view of Chaskar (US-2004/0137902).

Regarding claim 18, Sundar discloses a method comprising: detecting a triggering event ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]); detecting a signal from an egress portal in response to detecting a triggering event, the signal associated with indication passage through the egress portal ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]); obtaining available wide area network

information from a wireless local area network access point ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]); and scanning, in response to detecting, for at least one wide area network listed in the available wide area network information ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]).

But, Sundar fails to expressly teach wherein the egress portal resides within a cell of a wireless local area network and occupies a region that is smaller than the cell. However, Chaskar teaches wherein the egress portal resides within a cell of a wireless local area network and occupies a region that is smaller than the cell (fig. 2 and [0045]); therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sundar as taught by Chaskar for purpose of “deciding initiating a handover procedure between the first and second technology networks based on the detected region information” (see Chaskar’s [0022]).

Regarding claim 19, Sundar and Chaskar disclose the method of claim 18. Chaskar further discloses wherein the triggering event comprises detecting a wireless local area network border cell, detecting a degradation in signal quality, and detecting a start of a call (fig. 2 and [0045]-[0067]).

Regarding claim 20, Sundar discloses a mobile communication device (fig. 7 and [0073]) comprising: at least two transceivers, each transceiver designed to operate on a separate wireless communications system, for transmitting and receiving wireless information (fig. 7 and [0073]); a controller (“computing”), communicatively coupled to

each transceiver, for managing the operation of the mobile communication device (fig. 7 and [0073]); a first wireless communications system stack (WLAN), communicatively coupled to the controller, having instructions for communicating according to its respective protocol (fig. 7 and [0073]); a second wireless communications system stack (WWAN), communicatively coupled to the controller, having instructions for communicating according to its respective protocol (fig. 7 and [0073]); a means for receiving signals from an egress portal, the signal associated with indication passage through the egress portal [0073]; and a handover manager ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]), communicatively coupled to the controller, the first wireless communications system stack, the second wireless communications system stack, and the means for receiving signals from an egress portal ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]), the handover manager for determining, in response to determining that the means for receiving signals from an egress portal has received at least one signal from the egress portal indicating passage therethrough, when to handover from a first wireless communication system to a second wireless communication system ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]).

But, Sundar fails to expressly teach wherein the egress portal resides within a cell of a wireless local area network and occupies a region that is smaller than the cell. However, Chaskar teaches wherein the egress portal resides within a cell of a wireless local area network and occupies a region that is smaller than the cell (fig. 2 and [0045]); therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the system of Sundar as taught by Chaskar for purpose of “deciding initiating a handover procedure between the first and second technology networks based on the detected region information” (see Chaskar’s [0022]).

Regarding claim 21, Sundar and Chaskar disclose the mobile communication device of claim 20. Sundar further discloses wherein the at least two transceivers share common hardware and software (fig. 7 and [0073]).

Regarding claim 22, Sundar and Chaskar disclose the mobile communication device of claim 20. Sundar further discloses wherein the means for receiving signals from an egress portal comprises a Bluetooth transceiver, an infrared sensor, or an electronic security detection device (fig. 7 and [0073]).

Regarding claim 23, Sundar discloses a mobile communication system (fig. 5 and its description) comprising:

- a structure having at least one entry/exit point (“enter” see [0069]);
- at least one egress portal located at the at least one entry/exit point [0069], the egress portal for transmitting signals to a mobile communications device, wherein the signals are associated with indication passage through the egress portal ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]);
- at least one cell of a wireless local area network communications system (202), the cell providing communication coverage within the structure [0069]; and

at least one coverage cell of a second communications system (BTS of WWAN), overlapping the at least one cell of the wireless local area network, for providing communication coverage outside the structure ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]);

wherein at least one mobile subscriber device (fig. 7 and [0073]) can be communicatively coupled with the at least one cell of the wireless local area network communications system, and the at least one cell of the second communications system, the device for determining when to handover from one wireless communication system to the second wireless communication system in response to determining that the device has received signals from the at least one egress portal ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]). But, Sundar fails to expressly teach wherein the egress portal resides within a cell of a wireless local area network and occupies a region that is smaller than the cell. However, Chaskar teaches wherein the egress portal resides within a cell of a wireless local area network and occupies a region that is smaller than the cell (fig. 2 and [0045]); therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sundar as taught by Chaskar for purpose of “deciding initiating a handover procedure between the first and second technology networks based on the detected region information” (see Chaskar’s [0022]).

Regarding claim 24, Sundar and Chaskar disclose the mobile communication system of claim 23. Chaskar further discloses at least one border cell of a wireless local

area network communications system, the border cell located at the entry/exit point of the structure, providing a transition region between the wireless local area network communications system and the second communications system (fig. 2 and [0045]-[0067]).

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

a) Hjern (US-5,873,033) discloses "Method and arrangement for transfer between a cordless telecommunication system and a cellular mobile telecommunication system" (for details see specification).

b) Honkala (WO 00/67514) discloses "a method of handling off a mobile station from an internal cellular communications network to an external cellular communications network" (for details see specification).

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

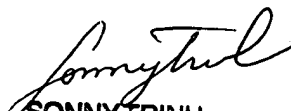
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Huy Q Phan whose telephone number is 571-272-7924. The examiner can normally be reached on 8AM-6PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kincaid G Lester can be reached on 571-272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


SONNY TRINH
PRIMARY EXAMINER